





The news from Missouri is glorious.—Not a secession candidate has been elected to the convention, and the whole state, as one man, declares for the Union. The majority in St. Louis is over 4,000. The result, with that in Tennessee and Virginia, must settle the question that the border states will not join the gulf states in their mad scheme of dissolution.

No Compromise of Principle.

The Madison Patriot says it is not in favor of the Crittenden proposition, but prefers it as a choice between that and disunion. The Patriot ought to know by this time, if it has read the papers, that it can make no choice of that kind. The section to be precipitated by this proposition, has expressly repudiated it. The Southern Confederacy declare that upon no terms will they ever come back into the Union, and the border slave states say that our national government must not coerce the insurgent people of the gulf states—if it does they will join them. They will not permit the laws to be enforced there, even if the Crittenden proposition should be adopted. So that the Patriot, and others who are willing to take their choice of evils, have not the opportunity. Their proffered compromise is rejected; and according to Jeff Davis the Union is already dissolved.

We are free to declare that upon no condition would we accept the Crittenden proposition, and we will sustain no man or set of men in such a cause. The principles involved in that proposition are of such a nature that they cannot be compromised. A compromise is a yielding of a part of a demand, but if we agree to the Crittenden measure, we give up the whole principle in dispute, and that is the constitutional acknowledgment of the right of property in man, and the duty to protect it. We may compromise about the details of a tariff or a tax law, in congress or in our state legislatures, and violate no principle. Men may compromise in their disputes about the value of that which the world acknowledges to be property, because values are fluctuating and are not based upon any fixed natural principle; but human liberty is inherent, and inalienable, and cannot be divided or made the subject of compromise. The Patriot would take a choice of evils, as it calls it, in every thing, if it would accept the Crittenden proposition when it is opposed to it upon principle. Why not pay the paltry tax of three cents a pound upon tea? Might have been asked of the men of the revolution, by compromisers of the Patriot school. Certainly it is a less evil to pay this small tax, rather than to plunge into war and rebellion. But our revolution was far less dangerous differently. They said this is wrong in principle—if we pay this tax, however small it may be, we acknowledge the idea that we can hereafter be taxed by the mother country without representation. There was no opportunity for a choice of a lesser evil in that instance; and there is none now. We are at this time called upon to submit to an acknowledgment that our Union for all time to come, until revolution overthrows it, is to be the defender and protector of the institution of slavery. We will not agree to it. If others choose to dissolve the Union, because the north refuses to submit to their terms, upon them be the responsibility and not upon us. The Patriot has our answer to the main proposition at issue. We will endeavor to recur to its other questions at some future time.

JUDGE OF THE TENTH CIRCUIT.—We notice a call in the Oshkosh papers signed by 500 citizens of Winnebago county, and about forty members of the bar of that county, of both political parties, addressed to Edwin Wheeler, esq., asking him to become a candidate for judge of that circuit, at the election to be held in April. The call has been accepted. Mr. Wheeler has been a member of the senate of this state, and while in that body, won for himself a high reputation as an honest and capable legislator. We have heard him frequently spoken of as a lawyer of ability and experience, and as possessing those qualities of candor, integrity and firmness which are so requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of the bench. The voters of the tenth judicial circuit cannot, we are persuaded, choose a judge who would do them more acceptable service in that capacity than Mr. Wheeler, or who would command greater respect throughout the state.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT ABOUT COMMISSIONERS.

It seems that Mr. Carl Schurz insists that Wisconsin shall be represented in the "peace congress," and that it is proposed to send him and Gov. Randall, together with our delegation in Congress. Our opinion is, and we don't ask anything for it, that Mr. Schurz has already made himself sufficiently distinguished in this matter, and that he had better let the thing drop. The people of this state do not feel disposed to pay \$10,000 or \$15,000 to be represented in an irresponsible body, holding its meetings in secret, which has no legal existence and which cannot influence, in the least degree, the settlement of the pending difficulty. Let the thing rest. We need patience and composure, and a firm determination to do right, more than anything else.

LOOK OUT.—Advertisements are scattered broadcast over the country, offering "Japanese wheat" for sale, at the moderate price of \$1.00 per bushel. Farmers are cautioned against buying this stuff. It is said the whole thing is a swindle.

Gov. Pickens has issued his proclamation establishing martial law on Sullivan's Island, upon which Fort Moultrie stands, and over the adjacent waters and marshes—but not over Fort Sumter.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Feb. 19.

In the SENATE, the bill for purchasing Webster's Dictionary at a price not exceeding \$4 per copy, for deficient school districts, passed, and needs only the signature of the governor to become a law.

The famous pauper bill, introduced in the assembly by Cavanaugh, passed the senate by a vote of 15 to 7. Its effect is to prevent paupers from voting, except in a town where they actually reside.

Bill to prevent whiskey-selling in the neighborhood of camp meetings. Passed.

The senate went into committee and took up the bill to change the system of county government. This bill provides for county commissioners in each county, unless the assembly districts should be more than three, in which case there is to be one from each assembly district, and should there be an even number of assembly districts, then an additional member from the county at large. Commissioners to be elected once in two years. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee to be perfected, and will no doubt pass the senate in some shape.

In the ASSEMBLY, Webb's resolution, contemplating a select committee to overhaul geological surveys, was adopted. Waddy, Reed and Warner were appointed.

The bill to make the 22d day of February a legal holiday came back from the judiciary committee somewhat altered from the original shape, and passed.

Senate bill requiring the joints of tumbling rods of threshing machines to be boxed to prevent accidents, passed. No debt for the use of such a machine can be collected if this precaution is not taken.

The famous farm mortgage bill came up in its order for engrossment and third reading. Its friends had evidently grown a little alarmed with reference to it, and D. H. Johnson moved to refer it to the judiciary committee; as there were doubts of its constitutionality, which was done.

The assembly went into committee of the whole, on a bill to exempt \$1200 worth of printer's material, which was reported back to the house, with a recommendation that it pass. Adjourned.

Help for Kansas.

We have undoubted authority for stating that the suffering in Kansas is on the increase, and that some have actually starved to death. A circular from the New York Kansas Relief Committee, of which W. C. Bryant is chairman, details the most heart-rending scenes of suffering in that country. We have also private letters assuring us of the deplorable state of things there, and that the relief already sent, though wisely and faithfully distributed by Mr. Pomeroy, is nearly exhausted. Forty-seven thousand people must be supported until they can raise something for themselves; and a hundred thousand bushels of seed wheat and corn, and other seeds in proportion, must be had. The county of Rock, though she has responded liberally for this cause, already is able and we believe willing to do more. Donations in money may be left with John P. Hoyt, banker of this city, or in grain, etc., with G. S. Strasberger, chairman of the committee, who will promptly forward the same.

A PALMABLE HIT.—When Mr. Sickles offered a resolution to observe the 22d of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of Washington, and that Mr. Everett should be invited to deliver an address in the hall of the House, Mr. Garnett offered an amendment to add after the name of Washington, "the illustrious Virginian and slaveholder." John Cochrane, always ready for a joke, especially at the expense of the secessionists, moved to add, "and Emancipator." Of course, that brought the house down, and the original resolution was adopted.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.—The new "Confederacy" is in trouble. Everybody wants office. The Georgians are the most clamorous, and next to them come the patriots of Alabama. A letter in the Baltimore American, dated at Montgomery, tells the story:

As I have hitherto predicted, it is evident that Georgia will have the greatest share of honor and offices in the new nationality—one of her sons, Howell Cobb, is president of the Provisional Congress. Georgia, I begin to think, is a little too greedy. She aspires to too much of the plunder. Thus far she has had more than her share; but unsatisfied with the lion's portion, she would with her energy swamp all the slower craft. Already the Georgians are flocking to the capital with the smell of fat offices in their nostrils—and to make the object even more attainable, like Vandals, they will try to carry off the capital to their own state.

Next foremost in the hunt for office stands Alabama. This, however, is but natural and to be expected, since the sessions of the congress are held in the capital of the state.

The democracy of New York shrinks with horror from civil war, and that it would by all means, avoid coercion as leading directly to the former alternative.—New York News.

It is well enough to "shrink from civil war," but it is cowardly to "shrink" from traitors and connive at treason. Let the rebels of the seceding states be assured that, no matter what they do, they are not to be interfered with, and they will laugh at our imbecility while they move forward in their work of destroying the government.—Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have declared themselves determined to spurn all efforts at, or propositions for, concession. And yet the democracy of New York denounce "coercion" as "civil war," and those who propose to vindicate the dignity and to preserve the integrity of the government, as worse, even, than the rebels themselves.

This may be democracy, but it is not patriotism. Honest men "shrink" from nothing but a dishonorable connivance with treason and traitors.—Ald. Eve. Journal.

UNHEALTHY HOLE.—The unhealthiest capital city in the world is St. Petersburg. But for the annual immigration of some 1,200 to 1,500 foreigners, it would speedily be depopulated, for ever since 1703 the proportion of births to deaths has been as 25 to 17.

We doubt whether even the most malignant abolitionists hate the southern confederacy bad enough to wish it cursed with Howell Cobb as secretary of the treasury.—Louisville Journal.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

New York, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Lincoln and children were driven in a carriage to the Astor House. Mr. Lincoln and suite occupied eleven carriages. The streets were packed but the party had no difficulty in getting through. The people of Baltimore are making great preparations for Lincoln's reception. A delegation has gone north to meet him. E. Kingman, formerly member of congress from South Carolina, received a letter to day stating positively, that Fort Sumter will be taken at whatever cost, before the 4th of March.—The same letter also states that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery convention a guarantee of free trade and that she and other cotton states will oppose any import duties higher than six per cent.

Mr. Brown, late editor of the Constitution, has been deputized by the seceding states to inform the federal government of the election of Jefferson Davis. He will not be recognized.

Mr. Lincoln will temporarily occupy the dwelling on Franklin Square, lately occupied by the South Carolina commissioners. Recent proceedings in Montgomery have led the border states to talk of a separate confederacy for themselves in case they succeed.

Republicans of both houses are ready to vote unanimously in favor of a national convention to settle difficulties.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

The Maryland convention adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling a state convention, and in view of an understanding that Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a convention in the event of the failure of the peace conference.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of secessionists, and this morning the palmetto flag waves over the fortress bearing the motto of southern rights. Great excitement prevails and efforts are being made to take the fort by the union party.

LATER.—An attack was made on old Fort Kearney this morning at 10 o'clock and amid great excitement, the palmetto flag was torn down and the stars and stripes raised in its place.

[This is probably intended for a "goak."]

St. Louis, Feb. 19.

Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the union. Probably, will not be a secessionists in the convention. Average majority, union ticket, in this county little over 4,000.

New York, Feb. 19.

The Fulton, from Southampton on the eve of the 8th, has arrived. She has 110 passengers and \$11,700 in specie.

Napoleon's speech gives great dissatisfaction, and English funds declined.

In parliament Mr. White offered an amendment to the Queen's address—a paragraph on reform—which was negatived, 129 to 49.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 19.

Mr. Lincoln was welcomed by a large crowd. The Mayor greeted him by saying, "Mr. Lincoln, I have the honor to come on behalf of the citizens of Troy, not as a partisan, but as the chosen chief magistrate of thirty millions of people, and to assure you of our respect for you as a citizen, and for the high office you are to fill so soon. I know you must be suffering from the fatigue of your journey, and I will therefore not allude to topics, but will detain you to reply and will only bid you a hearty welcome."

Mr. Lincoln replied very briefly: "Mr. Mayor, the citizens of Troy thank you very kindly for this great reception. I left my home it has not been my fortune to meet an assembly more numerous or more orderly than this. I am the more gratified at this mark of your regard since you assure me it extends not to the individual, but to the high office you have called me to fill."

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.

Congress passed an act admitting free all breadstuffs, provisions, munition or materials of war, live animals, agricultural products in the natural state, and no duties and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 15th of March.

New York, Feb. 19.

At every station between Albany and this city some expression of enthusiasm was made, and to-day the entire journey has been a continued ovation. At Poughkeepsie an immense concourse of people were assembled. The president elect was welcomed by the mayor, and responded expressing gratification at the immense enthusiasm extended to the man who represents the majority of the nation. This reception, like all others, emanating from all different parties, indicates the earnest desire on the part of the whole people without regard to political differences. He thanked the audience and bade them farewell.

New York, Feb. 20.

The president elect was formally received by Mayor Wood this morning at the city hall. The ceremonies took place in the governor's room at 11 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock the police under the immediate superintendence of deputy Carpenter took their station at the city hall and a space was enclosed by chains leading to the stairs within which none but those having the privilege of entry to the governor's room were admitted. At half past 10 a large crowd of persons had assembled in the park awaiting the arrival of the president elect. A few minutes before 11 o'clock Mayor Wood, accompanied by the members of the common council and of city press, took up their position in the governor's room, and shortly afterwards the shouts of the people outside announced that Mr. Lincoln had reached the city hall. He soon appeared, accompanied by the committee of the common council appointed to meet him in New York, and was introduced by chairman Alderman Cornell to Mayor Wood.

The mayor stood on one side of a table that occupied the upper end of the room, and Mr. Lincoln took a position immediately opposite him on the other side of the table.

His appearance in the two men was most striking. The chief magistrate of the city dressed in his usual taste, in a suit of black, overcoat buttoned tightly across his breast, looked at his distinguished visitor, and never removed his eyes from him during the delivery of the addresses. The chief magistrate of the nation also dressed in black, looked calm and collected, but did not relax the steady gaze that was fixed upon him. Mr. Wood, in a clear, distinct voice, spoke as follows:

MR. LINCOLN: As the mayor of New York it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the corporation. In doing so permit me to say that this city has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers or living under graver responsibilities than that which circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered government to reconstruct and disconnected hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism and an elevated comprehension of the whole country and its varied interests, opinions and prejudices to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious condition.

If I refer to this topic, Sir, it is because New York is doubly interested. The present political division has sorely afflicted her people, all her material interests are jeopardized, her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care and been fostered by its paternal bounty, and we fear that if the Union dies the present supremacy of New York may die with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of a constitution, as the head of the confederacy, we look for a restoration of friendly relations between the states, only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means, aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

When Mayor Wood ceased speaking, a murmur of half suppressed applause passed around the room, and Mr. Lincoln replied with a firm slow utterance as follows:

MR. MAYOR.—It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I make my acknowledgments for the reception which has been extended to me in this great commercial city of New York. I can but remember that such a reception is tendered by a people who do not by a large majority, agree with me in political sentiments. It is more gratifying to me on this account. The people are generally quite unanimous in regard to the difficulties which encompass us at this time, and of which your honor has thought fit to speak so becomingly and so justly, and I suppose I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor.

In my devotion to the Union I hope I am not behind any man within the Union, but in the wisdom necessary to so conduct affairs as to secure the preservation of the Union, I fear that I may be deficient, and that great confidence may have been reposed in me. I am sure, however, that I at least bring a heart devoted to the Union. There is nothing which could ever bring me to consent, willingly, to the destruction of that Union under which not alone the great commercial city of New York, but the whole country has acquired greatness, unless it should be the loss of that for which the Union itself was made.

As I understand it, the ship is made for the carriage and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the cargo can be saved, with the cargo, it should never be abandoned. We should never cease in our efforts to save it so long as it can be done without throwing overboard the passengers and cargo. So long as the prospect that the liberty of this people can be preserved in this Union, it will be my purpose and shall be my effort, at all times, to preserve that Union.

And now, Mr. Mayor, again thanking you for the reception that has been given me, allow me to close my remarks.

The utmost order and silence was preserved during the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's reply. At the close the members of the common council and of the state government were introduced to the President elect, and the police below were released. The restraining chains were removed and the people allowed to invade the city hall, with a rush, to fight and scramble their way to the door of the governor's room, where the new president-elect was waiting. The crowd became extremely excited, and the crowd bearing them forward into the room, and the noise and confusion outside being beyond description. The scene inside the door of the governor's room was ludicrous in the extreme. Superintendent Kennedy exerted himself to the utmost to beat back the crowd, who were admitted at the door at the head of the main stairs, and four egress through the antechamber either side of the room. Men were pulled in by main force out of the crowd by the police, utterly unable to help themselves, with coats torn and hats demolished and lost.

In the heat of the excitement a female made her appearance, and was dragged through the doorway with hoops and bonnet materially damaged. When introduced to Mr. Lincoln, she told him she was from Illinois, and though she had experienced a rough voyage, she would go through a tighter squeeze to see him. The crowd was mostly of rags and broadcloth being indiscriminately mixed, and piling into the room side by side, and the presidential hand.

Ex-Mayor Harpner came through the door, and shaking Mr. Lincoln by the hand, admitted that their pictorial had done him injustice. Immediately after the ex-mayor came one of the secedist, unwashed citizens of New York, and thus the crowd continued to pour in until 10 o'clock, when the audience closed and Mr. Lincoln retired to his apartments at the Astor House, leaving a large number of the sovereign people of the city with hands still unshaken.

The steam ship Canada, bound for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock, 39 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 for Halifax. She carried no specie. The schooner Ada arrived here this morning with the schooner Quicksip in tow, having fallen in with her abandoned, on the 9th inst. The Quicksip had a cargo of flour, and was bound from New York, for St. Johns, New Brunswick.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The mail contractors in the seceding states are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, since the post office department respond affirmatively, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the postmasters to be paid from the postal revenue collected within those states. The Postmaster General has removed the route agent between Grant and Parkersburg, Va., on the ground that he left his business to engage in the secession movements in that state. Several postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for a similar cause.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN.—The Union vote in Virginia seems to have converted Wise.—In a speech delivered at Richmond, in response to the compliment of a serenade, he declared that "he was for the Union and the constitution." He solemnly denied the report that he intended to lead an army to the capital for the purpose of seizing the public property, denouncing that assertion as "false and infamous." He deprecated civil war, and said our telegraphic dispatch, but added that "he never submitted to a northern confederacy."

No doubt Wise did say all this. But he forgot Bank's revelations, as far back as the Fremont campaign, proving that he once boasted of his organization of an army of 20,000 men for an attack on the federal capital, and he also failed to recall that memorable threat that, "so help him God, he would never submit to the rule of a republican president."

Men change with changing events, Wise now has no desire to attack the capital, and has no intention of committing suicide because Lincoln is elected.

FOREIGN TRAVELERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—They are laughing some about town, says the Chicago Tribune, at a well known republican grain dealer, just returned from his foreign travels in the south. On his way home from New Orleans he passed through the alien, if not hostile, nation of Mississippi, and was detained and examined under oath, by a self-constituted committee of vigilance, before whom he swore stoutly that the state of Louisiana, he had never been north in his life, and was voting for Abe Lincoln, that was a crime for which he could not forgive his own father. He was allowed to proceed, being pronounced sound on the goose.

The man who is "ahead of his age," must have been "born before his time."

Chapter 34.

AN ACT to amend chapter 22 of the General Laws of 1859, entitled "An Act relative to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes, and the conveyance and redemption thereof."

SECTION 1. Chapter 22 of the General Laws of 1859, entitled "An Act relative to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes, and the conveyance and redemption thereof," is hereby amended by striking out the word "April," wherever it occurs in said Act, and inserting the word "May," in lieu thereof, so that hereafter the sale of lands for unpaid taxes, now required to be made in April, shall be made on the second Tuesday in May next, thereafter, and the next succeeding days, and advertised in accordance therewith.

SECTION 2. So much of any Act as conflicts with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed; and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 16, 1861.

THE ACTOR OF VIRGINIA.—The Augustus (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel does not like most of the journals in the seceding states, attempt to hide from its readers the true result of the recent election in Virginia, but discusses with fairness and intelligence the position which Virginia, and the border states generally, will occupy. The following paragraphs are important and significant.

The unconditional rejection by South Carolina of Virginia's propositions for reconciliation and reconstruction, has contributed largely to the success of the opponents of immediate secession. Virginia sees that the seceded states have not any disposition to consult her wishes, her feelings, or her interests, and none, just yet, to listen to any terms by which the Union may be saved or reconstructed. Therefore, with all her sympathies for her sisterhood states, she feels that she has no choice, and she turns her attention solely to her own interests and to the common interests of the border states of the south—states more intimately bound up with her destiny than the seceding states. She feels conscious, that while she cannot, in honor, submit to Lincoln's rule, except upon her terms, she is far removed in interests from the proposed cotton states confederacy, especially as that confederacy is for free trade and direct taxation, and possibly for the African slave trade.

Self-centered, proud, great, noble, glorious, she may now consider other oppositions than the Crittenden compromise. If she should consent, and her border sisters of the south with her, to either the border proposition or the Adams, we feel no sort of doubt she would get them, and thus save her honor.

We acknowledge the receipt of a card from the office of the Mercury, bearing a representation of the new palmetto flag. The flag has a blue ground, with a representation of the palmetto tree in the center and a crescent in the corner. It is decidedly emblematic. The crescent is the symbol of semi-barbarism, Turkey, and signifies that the new republic is based upon the principles of the middle ages. The palmetto is a worthless tree, no part of it having an economic value—signifies the condition of the new republic with her harbors closed, the beacons and buoys removed, the channels obstructed, and commercial intercourse with the world at large cut off. The blue field of the flag is emblematic of the feelings of the business men of South Carolina since they have cut themselves off from every channel of prosperity. Truly, the man we devised that flag was a genius.

—Boston Journal.

FINE EGGS.—The Beloit Journal says that William Gates, of the town of Turtle, brought into that place on Saturday a load of eggs, the average weight of which was 418 lbs. each. Mr. Gates killed eleven, the entire weight of which was 4,600 lbs.

The secessionists, not liking the condition of the United States at this time, are trying to exchange it for the condition of New Mexico.—Cincinnati Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Drafts against James H. Patten, Allen, widow of, and Russell Allen, Eugene Allen and Frank Allen, minor heirs of Oscar Allen, deceased, Henry Bantley, Robert B. Bantley, Martin Bantley, Julia L. Bantley and Robert Bantley.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 14th day of February, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants above named, I shall offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, in front of the Rock County Bank in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 28th DAY OF MAY, 1861,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain parcel or tract of land and situate, being in the town of Fulton, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as follows: to-wit: the north west quarter of section four (4), range twelve (12) east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said mortgage, and more or less, as may be determined by the parties interested.—Dated February 20th, 1861.

Wm. C. OGDEN & SONS, Plffs Attys. Sheriff Rock Co., Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Edward M. Rowley against Henry G. Spencer, Margaret G. Spencer, John A. Spencer, Charles L. Stevenson, William Campbell, Mary Campbell, Peter Rowe, George D. Woodruff, Jacob B. Carter, James Ireland, Robert M. Stone, George B. Bantley, Julia L. Bantley and Robert Bantley.

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Wm. C. OGDEN & SONS, Plffs Attys. Sheriff Rock Co., Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Benjamin Loden against David R. Van Housen, Caroline Van Housen, Edmund Courtes, Levisia Courtes, Chester B. Kellogg, Curtis Chapin and Elizabeth Chapin.

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**Chicago and North Western Railway**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT**  
 Trains leave Janesville:  
 Freight Train, for Oshkosh, 6:15 A.M.  
 Day Express, for Chicago, 8:30 A.M.  
 Freight Train, for Chicago, 6:45 P.M.  
 Day Express, for Chicago, 12:45 P.M.  
 Freight, for Chicago, 6:30 P.M.  
 Trains Arrive at Janesville:  
 Freight, from Chicago, 6:15 A.M.  
 Day Express, from Chicago, 8:30 A.M.  
 Freight Train, from Chicago, 6:45 P.M.  
 Day Express, from Chicago, 12:45 P.M.  
 Freight, from Chicago, 6:30 P.M.

Day Express, from Chicago, 7:00 P. M.  
Freight, 8:00 P. M.  
Day Express, from Oakland, 9:00 A. M.  
Freight, 10:00 A. M.  
Day Express, from Chicago, 12:00 P. M.  
Freight, 1:00 P. M.  
Day Express, from Chicago, 3:00 P. M.  
Freight, 4:00 P. M.  
Day Express, from Chicago, 6:00 P. M.  
Freight, 7:00 P. M.

Tickets for Boston, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wausau, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Detroit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunlap and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south; for sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

**Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail-  
way.**—**CHANCE OF TIME.**—**2nd**  
Taking effect Monday, January 28th, at 9 o'clock P. M.  
Trains leave Janesville for:

Milwaukee,	11:30 A. M.
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	11:30 A. M.
Monroe,	4:30 P. M.
Ft. Dodge, east and west,	5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Janesville from

Madison and Prairie du Chien,	1.00 P.M.
Milwaukee,	1.00 P.M.
Madison,	11.00 A.M.
Freight, from east and west,	3.45 P.M.
Through acoets by the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for some trunk points east.	
Wm. B. STEPHENS, Agent.	
<b>Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.</b>	
Day Express Leaves,	5.45 A.M.
" " Arrives	11.00 A.M.
Night " Leaves	10.45 P.M.

This train connects with the New York and Boston line for New York, and all trains bound west and south. Also connects with the following lines for Stockton, Fresno, Warner, Huntington, Alameda Point, Galesburg and Danville, and at the junction of C. & N. W. and C. & O. R. R. for Chicago, eastern, central and all points on Chicago, a branch and Iowa line of steam and electric roads, and at the junction of the Milwaukee, Marquette and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad. Direct connections are made at the junction of C. D. & C. & O.

All trains will leave daily except Sunday.  
 E. M. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent.  
 GEO. M. WHELAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.  
 W. A. SMITH, Agent.

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**New York Central Railroad.**  
 CONNECTIONS at Albany with Western & Albany North-  
 ern railroad, for Oswego and all places in New  
 York and New England.

**THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO THE EAST.**

This route makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Great Northern and Great Western for the superlative bridge, and with the Atlantic Southern road, with the Lake Shore roads to Montreal.

Baggage checked through from Chicago and all principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston, and all principal places in the East.

**Fare as Low as Any Other Route.**

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices in New York and the district.

can express office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Chicago: ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo: H. E. SAWYER, Chicago. Gen. Pass. Agent, Gen. Northwestern Agent.

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1862 Winter Arrangement: 1861  
VIA.  
Illinois Central Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 2nd, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, 100 Lake and North Ave.

Trains leaving Chicago at 8:50 p. m. (Sundays excepted), arriving at Peoria at 9:45 p. m.; St. Louis 11:40 p. m., Cairo 3:30 p. m., Memphis 5:15 p. m., New Orleans in 59 hours from Chicago.

Trains leaving Chicago at 9:50 p. m. (Sundays excepted), arrive at St. Louis at 11:50 a. m., Cairo 3:35 p. m., New Orleans in 59 hours from Chicago.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 1:10 a. m. and 8:50 p. m. (Sundays excepted).

Through tickets and all important points south and southwest for sale at the office of the company, in the Great Central depot. W. H. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt. epilid  
**Michigan Central and Great Western**  
**(Canada) Railway.**  
**TRAINS** leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st.,  
 Chicago,  
 6:00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day  
 except Sunday.  
 9:45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day  
 except Sunday.  
 7:00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day  
 except Sunday.  
 7:00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day  
 except Sunday.

**United States Mail**

**To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.**  
AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the  
continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ire-  
land.

**THE MONTREAL MAIL**  
**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**  
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-  
nection with the  
**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**

of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada  
males and passengers.

Bolshain,	.....	Master.
North American,	.....	Passage.
Anglo Saxons,	.....	.....
Novo Scotian,	.....	.....
North American,	.....	.....
Cashian,	.....	.....
Libertian,	.....	.....
Novo Scotian,	.....	.....
Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.	.....	.....

On and after the 24th of November, the steamers will

from Portland weekly.  
Fare from Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liver-  
pool, 1st Class, according to State Room, \$39 and \$1.20  
stevedage, found with cooked provisions. 43  
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 8 mos. 180 and 200  
Stevedage. 46  
Passengers are issued for baggage, 100 lbs. 30  
from all the principal ports of Great Britain and Ire-  
land, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very  
reduced rates.  
For freight or passage apply to the company's general

**GRAND TRUNK BRIDGE COPEX.**  
This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world), erected across the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of \$1,500,000, will enable the millions of travellers to reach the eastern and western divisions of the

**Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,**  
is now open for business. The road will enable

1,100 miles in length, is operated under our own name, from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is only ONE CHANCE OF CARGO from Chicago or the Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickness and economy of the route, and the fact that the United States bonded and New England passengers and freight boatske through it, all parts of Canada, and the New England states, also.

**TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,**  
and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States

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every Saturday during winter and twice during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Londonderry every Friday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

**JAMES WARRACK,**  
Gen'l Western Agt, 12 Lake St., Chicago,  
WALTER SHAWLEY,  
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. ap140dly.

**VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS**

**COMPANY,**  
**Via New and Erie R. R.**  
**N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway.**

**SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:**  
THIS company having lately made more full and perfect arrangements than heretofore had, beg to call attention to their facilities for the

**RAPID TRANSPORTATION**

of all classes of merchandise, between the nearest cities and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-west and south-west. The office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R.R. is at this depot, our fast passenger train will be run from Dunkirk City every day (Sundays excepted) with trains for Jersey, making close connection with our trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward. Full and complete arrangements have been perfected by which

**Quicker Time**

can be made than has heretofore been made for attempts

ed by any freight line. Our business is under the control and management of experienced transportation men. We have capable and responsible agents at all principal points of transfer and delivery, and our freight is carried by the best carriers, for each of which we secure safety and dispatch, subject to which.

**Our Rates will at all Times be as Low as by the Regular Railroad Lines.**

Great care will be taken to attend against overcharges, and all charges, but not the cost of the goods, transferred will be returned. Goods in and out of transit

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Mark packages "Valien  
 tie Express."—*Procure Bills of Lading on the day of  
 Shipment.*—For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading  
 and directions, apply to—*W. A. JUSTIN, Jr., Agent,*  
*First door east of City House,*  
*Janeyville, Nov. 30, 1859.*      northd.

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**JUST OPENED.**—A splendid line of French  
 Prints, original designs, at  
 wholesale and  
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**WE** will sell City and County Orders at par for Ill.

notes current bank bills. MONEY & BRO.